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HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

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HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

ALBERTA

JULY, 1969

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HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

I Objectives

The ultimate objective of the human resources development program is to facilitate the development of free and creative individuals. This means:

1. Sufficient education to be able to meet the demands of society effectively and to find employment.
2. Sufficient income to be able to participate in the social, cultural, and educational activities available in society.
3. A level of living at or above the minimum required to maintain a healthy and enriching environment.
4. A standard of health care and diet which will enable a person to maintain a healthy body.
5. An information system which allows individual choice and decision to be made on the basis of sound information.

II Situation

The population of Alberta has grown from 796,169 people in 1941 to 1,463,203 in 1966. This general growth pattern has been at the rate of 3.36% per year as compared to 2.96% per year for all of Canada. This pattern masks a number of sub-patterns which are extremely important. In 1941 the rural population of Alberta was 530,640 or 67% of the total. In 1966 the rural population of Alberta was 455,796 or 31% of the total. This rapid growth in the urban population and decline in the rural population has caused many problems of individual and regional adjustment. The problems of farm families adjusting to urban living are adequately documented by Dr. J. Abramson in the paper entitled Rural To Urban Adjustment. Institutional and service adjustments in rural areas have been less-well documented but disputes over losses

or relocations of schools and hospitals and the decline and disappearance of many small towns and hamlets tell much of the story. Population changes by census division and by city, town, or village for 1961 and 1966 is shown in Table I - IV, Appendix I. The problems of high land prices, crowded school facilities, inadequate housing, and transportation problems tell the story of adjustment problems in the major urban areas. This rural to urban migration is general throughout Alberta. The map in Appendix I shows the location of rural municipalities which lost population between 1961 and 1966. The subdivisions are ranked according to proportion of population lost.

Adjustment problems that are difficult for rural farm people are almost impossible for people of Indian ancestry. They have migrated at a much slower rate and those that have migrated have found jobs difficult to obtain. The lack of migration has created problems in the rural area. Resources are not adequate to support people in traditional occupations. Lack of job opportunities and experience generates a lack of appreciation for the value or relevance of education. In this way the problems of one generation are perpetuated in the next. The special problems associated with development of people of Indian ancestry are documented in Appendix II.

The Province of Alberta, as shown above, has grown rapidly in total population. However, in spite of this rapid growth, Alberta is still a province which has a net out-migration. In 1961 the total population was 1,331,944. The natural increase (births minus deaths) was 159,346 between 1961 and 1966. If this is added to the 1961 population than the theoretical population with no migration would be 1,491,290. The actual 1966 population was 1,463,203 which was a net out-migration of 28,087. It is evident that the increase in number of jobs has not been sufficient to accommodate the natural increase in population, and that one of the reasons that Alberta is in a favourable income

position compared with other areas of Canada is that the population is mobile and does move to where jobs are available. The net migration component fluctuates from year to year and an estimate of this component is shown in Figure II, Appendix I.

Accompanying the change in residence location has come a change in labour force composition. The proportion of the population engaged in the basic and agricultural industries has declined and the proportion and number engaged in the service industries has increased. This again contributes to individual adjustment problems in that the person must learn a new skill or job in addition to learning to live in a new environment. As productivity in the basic industries continues to increase, the number of people employed in service occupations will continue to increase. It will be necessary to create new and meaningful jobs in the service sector at a sub-professional level so that unemployment is not the end result of technological change. Changes in labour force composition are shown in Tables VI & VII in Appendix I.

Alberta is in a relatively favourable position with regard to income per capita. As shown in Table VIII in Appendix I, Alberta ranks third after Ontario and British Columbia among the provinces and fourth, if the territories are included. This income per capita position is not shared equally across the province. If the major cities of Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, and Edmonton are excluded there are 8 census divisions out of a total of 15 with a per capita income of less than the Nova Scotia average, and 3 out of 15 with a per capita income less than the Prince Edward Island average. These 3 areas include a total population of 193,905 compared with a total population of P.E.I. of 108,535. There are areas of Alberta with poverty as extensive as anywhere in Canada. These comparisons are shown in Table IX in Appendix I.

III Why The Program

Rapid changes in our way of life and in economic and technological conditions are contributing to severe individual and regional adjustment problems. Jobs which become available in one area or region go unfilled because people in the area do not have the necessary skills and because people outside of the area cannot be enticed to fill them. Areas which lose jobs acquire a surplus population because people are reluctant to leave places where they are known and venture into areas where they are unfamiliar and, therefore, uncomfortable. When a job disappears because of a change in technology, people are not qualified to fill other jobs that have been created by this same technology. Some authorities have estimated that a person leaving high school today will need to receive some major retraining about three times in his working life. Programs are needed which will assist people to make the rapid adjustments made necessary by technological and other changes.

IV Why Cost Sharing

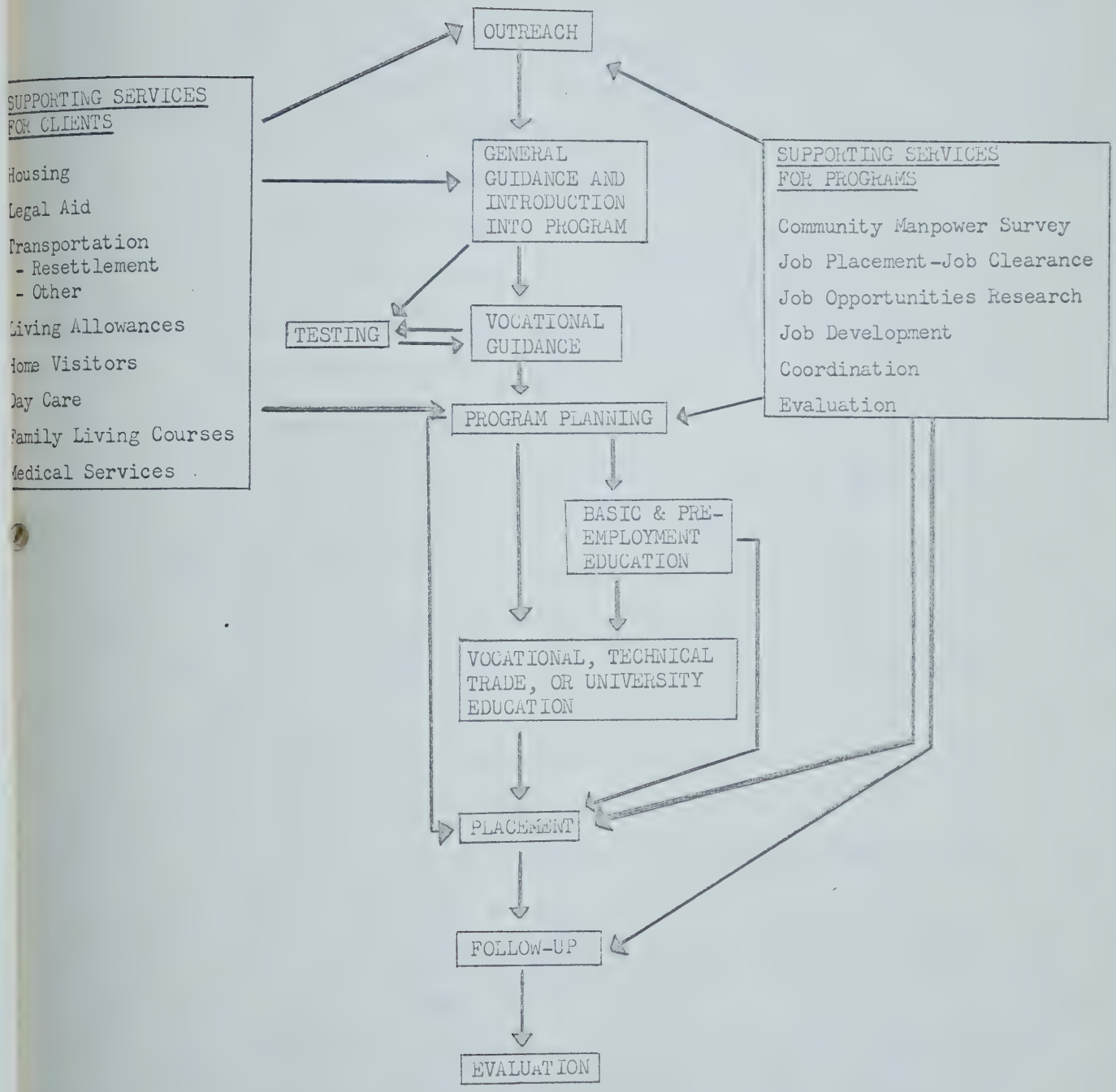
A person is a relatively mobile resource. Mobility assistance given in one part of Canada may enable a person to take advantage of a job in another part of the country. An increase in productivity in one part of the country means an increase in taxes paid which is shared across Canada. Poverty and adjustment problems in parts of Alberta are as serious as anywhere in Canada and, if Alberta is to continue to maintain a viable and growing position, these problems must be solved now before they become several generations old and the patterns of living in a poverty situation have become ingrained in the value system of the people. For these reasons it would be of value to Canada to contribute to the development of human resources in Alberta.

V Suggested Programs

Since many of the restrictions on reaching the objectives are based in employment and income problems which result, to a large extent, from rapid technological change, and since individuals are considered to be a requisite of any program, it is necessary that programs be centered in the areas of:

1. Information - to permit sound individual decision making.
2. Mobility - to allow for retraining and adjustment to changing conditions.
3. Continuing education - to allow continued upgrading of skills and knowledge so that adjustment problems do not become a major issue in the future.

The suggested programs will fall within these areas, but may have an influence on more than one area at the same time. The mobility programs involve directly the Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration, and the first consideration should be a strong working relationship with Canada Manpower. Other core mobility programs can be shown on a flow chart as follows:


SUPPORTING SERVICES FOR CLIENTS
Housing
Legal Aid
Transportation
- Resettlement
- Other
Living Allowances
Home Visitors
Day Care
Family Living Courses
Medical Services
OUTREACH
GENERAL GUIDANCE AND INTRODUCTION INTO PROGRAM
TESTING
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE
PROGRAM PLANNING
BASIC & PRE-EMPLOYMENT EDUCATION
VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL TRADE, OR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION
PLACEMENT
FOLLOW-UP
EVALUATION
SUPPORTING SERVICES FOR PROGRAMS
Community Manpower Survey
Job Placement-Job Clearance
Job Opportunities Research
Job Development
Coordination
Evaluation

The following are specific programs related to the areas of information, mobility and continuing education.

1. Closer Working Relationship with Canada Manpower preferably with someone who could keep all of the Alberta office fully informed.
2. Community Manpower Survey - an individual family interview or survey of all families in a community, to determine skills, education, work experience and mobility needs within that community.
3. Recruitment or Outreach - any activity which actively seeks out people needing placement, training or mobility services.
4. General Guidance - those activities which prepare an individual or a family for mobility, testing, training or other activities related to geographic or occupational mobility.
5. Testing - those formalized procedures for assessing intelligence, aptitudes, vocational interests, etc. of the client.
6. Vocational Guidance - assisting the client to come to a decision as to the direction of additional training or change of occupation.
7. Training - formal courses which prepare a person for an occupation or career.
8. Job Placement - Local Placement - placing clients in jobs in the area served by the local office.
   - Client Clearance - circulation of client names to other offices.
   - Job Clearance - circulation of job opportunities to other offices.
9. Job Opportunities Research - involves either or both of two components:
   (a) actively canvassing employers to learn of present employment

opportunities.

(b) research which would project economic changes affecting employment opportunities in the future.

10. Job Development - activities related to the creation of new jobs. This could involve industrial development, redefinition of job functions, redefinition of employee qualifications, etc.

11. Supporting Services -

(a) Housing - providing or locating adequate housing for clients.

(b) Legal Aid - provision of legal advice or assistance from a qualified legal practitioner for a client.

(c) Transportation - resettlement - assistance in changing location of permanent residence because of training or job location.

- other - could include subsidizing a means of commuting, supplying transportation from a remote area to take a job interview or testing, etc.

(d) Living Allowances - allowances paid to clients and their families on a temporary basis while taking training or making other occupational adjustments.

(e) Home Visitors - personnel (generally non-professional) who visit the family and provide personal services to assist the family in its mobility adjustments.

(f) Day Care - child care services for mothers who find it necessary to take training or to work while husband is making occupational adjustments.

(g) Family Living Courses - courses given to people in the process of occupational mobility, to assist them in understanding the changes which are necessary in their family life.

(h) Medical Services

12. Follow Up and Coordination - those activities which ensure that the client moves smoothly through the maze of services he requires during his adjustment period. This means that a client is not simply referred to another agency, but that he is introduced to the agency and if the agency cannot satisfy his needs, then he is introduced to another agency until his needs are met. If a person is placed in a job, continued contact is maintained with the client and employer to ensure successful adjustment.

13 Evaluation - a formalized method of assessing the success of a particular program or service.

14. Leadership Development Activities - courses or activities which develop the capabilities and awareness of local leaders.

15. Special support for programs involving people of Indian ancestry.

(a) Communication and information

(b) Outreach

(c) Pre-school

(d) Citizenship and public affairs

(e) Leadership training

16. Recreation and Cultural Activities.

17. Continuing education at a local and part-time level.

APPENDIX 1

Table I

POPULATION CHANGE BY CENSUS DIVISION
ALBERTA 1961-1966

	1961	1966	ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE	% CHANGE	CHANGE AS % OF TOTAL CHANGE
CD 1	39,140	38,858	282-	.72-	.21-
CD 2	83,306	82,719	587-	.70-	.44-
CD 3	30,967	29,592	1,375-	4.44-	1.04-
CD 4	15,020	14,224	796-	5.29-	.60-
CD 5	38,115	35,987	2,128-	5.58-	1.62-
CD 6 (Calgary)	317,989	369,140	51,151	16.08	38.96
CD 7	40,837	40,833	4-	.00-	.00-
CD 8	76,533	83,912	7,379	9.64	5.62
CD 9	20,274	18,195	2,079-	10.25-	1.58-
CD 10	70,177	70,211	34	.04	.02
CD 11 (Edmonton)	410,679	476,053	65,374	15.91	49.80
CD 12	47,310	50,635	3,325	7.02	2.53
CD 13	45,431	44,142	1,289-	2.83-	.98-
CD 14	19,282	20,358	1,076	5.58	.81
CD 15	76,884	88,344	11,460	14.90	8.73
TOTAL	1,331,944	1,463,203	131,259	9.85	100.00

Table II

POPULATION CHANGE
RURAL AND URBAN
ALBERTA
1961-1966

	1961	1966	ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE	% CHANGE	CHANGE AS % OF TOTAL CHANGE
Urban	843,211	1,007,407	164,196	19.47	125.09
Non-farm	202,910	178,198	24,712-	12.17-	18.82-
Farm	285,823	277,598	8,225-	2.87-	6.26-
TOTAL	1,331,944	1,463,203	131,259	9.85	100.00

Table III POPULATION CHANGE, RURAL AND URBAN, ALBERTA - 1961-1966

		1961	1966	ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE	% CHANGE	CHANGE AS % OF TOTAL CHANGE
CD 1	Urban	27,827	28,875	1,048	3.76	.79
	Rural	11,313	9,983	1,330-	11.75-	1.01-
CD 2	Urban	47,186	50,628	3,442	7.29	2.62
	Rural	36,120	32,091	4,029-	11.15	3.06-
CD 3	Urban	12,787	12,101	686-	5.36-	.52-
	Rural	18,180	17,491	689-	3.78-	.52-
CD 4	Urban	2,645	2,633	12-	.45-	.00-
	Rural	12,375	11,591	784-	6.33-	.59-
CD 5	Urban	5,732	6,531	799	13.93	.60
	Rural	32,383	29,456	2,927-	9.03-	2.22-
CD 6	Urban	284,214	337,399	53,185	18.71	40.51
	Rural	33,775	31,741	2,034-	6.02-	1.54-
CD 7	Urban	9,036	10,273	1,237	13.68	.94
	Rural	31,801	30,560	1,241-	3.90-	.94-
CD 8	Urban	33,856	41,438	7,582	22.39	5.77
	Rural	42,677	42,474	203-	.47-	.15-
CD 9	Urban	12,541	11,306	1,235-	9.84-	.94-
	Rural	7,733	6,889	844-	10.91-	.64-
CD 10	Urban	16,283	20,614	4,331	26.59	3.29
	Rural	53,894	49,597	4,297-	7.97-	3.27-
CD 11	Urban	349,311	418,183	68,872	19.71	52.47
	Rural	61,368	57,870	3,498-	5.70-	2.66-
CD 12	Urban	9,859	18,821	8,962	90.90	6.82
	Rural	37,451	31,814	5,637-	15.05-	4.29-
CD 13	Urban	6,746	7,869	1,123	16.64	.85
	Rural	38,685	36,273	2,412-	6.23-	1.83-
CD 14	Urban	7,781	10,374	2,593	33.32	1.97
	Rural	11,501	9,984	1,517-	13.19-	1.15-
CD 15	Urban	17,407	30,362	12,955	74.42	9.86
	Rural	59,477	57,982	1,495-	2.51-	1.13-

Table IV POPULATION CENTRES: POPULATION CHANGE 1961-66 - ALBERTA

		1961	1966	ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE	% CHANGE	CHANGE AS A % OF TOTAL CHANGE
CD 1	Medicine Hat	24484	25574	1090	4.45	.83
	Bow Island	1122	1160	38	3.38	.02
	Redcliff	2221	2141	80-	3.60-	.06-
CD 2	Lethbridge	35454	37186	1732	4.88	1.31
	Brooks	2827	3354	527	18.64	.40
	Coaldale	2592	2541	51-	1.96-	.03-
	Picture Butte	978	1013	35	3.57	.02
	Raymond	2362	1950	412-	17.44-	.31-
	Taber	3951	4584	633	16.02	.48
CD 3	Cardston	2801	2721	80-	2.85-	.06-
	Claresholm	2143	2569	426	19.87	.32
	Fort MacLeod	2490	2709	219	8.79	.16
	Magrath	1338	1220	118-	8.81-	.08-
	Nanton	1054	940	114-	10.81-	.08-
	Pincher Creek	2961	2882	79-	2.66-	.06-
CD 4	Hanna	2645	2633	12-	.45-	.00-
CD 5	Drumheller	2931	3574	643	21.93	.48
	Three Hills	1491	1452	39-	2.61-	.02-
	Vulcan	1310	1505	195	14.88	.14
CD 6	Calgary	249641	330575	80934	32.42	61.65

		1961	1966	ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE	% CHANGE	CHANGE AS A % OF TOTAL CHANGE
CD 6	Didsbury	1254	1586	332	26.47	.25
	High River	2276	2239	37-	1.62-	.02-
	Olds	2433	2999	566	23.26	.43
CD 7	Castor	1025	1090	65	6.34	.04
	Provost	1022	1328	306	29.94	.23
	Stettler	3638	3988	350	9.62	.26
	Wainwright	3351	3867	516	15.39	.39
CD 8	Red Deer	19612	26171	6559	33.44	4.99
	Innisfail	2270	2531	261	11.49	.19
	Lacombe	3029	3035	6	.19	.00
	Ponoka	3938	4421	483	12.26	.36
	Rimbey	1266	1502	236	18.64	.17
	Rockey Mountain House	2360	2446	86	3.64	.06
	Sylvan Lake	1381	1332	49-	3.54-	.03-
CD 9	Blairmore	1980	1779	201-	10.15-	.15-
	Coleman	1713	1507	206-	12.02-	.15-
	Bellevue	1323	1174	149-	11.26-	.11-
CD 10	Camrose	6939	8362	1423	20.50	1.08
	Lloydminster	2944	3767	823	27.95	.62
	Two Hills	826	1056	230	27.84	.17
	Vegerville	2908	3598	690	23.72	.52
	Vermilion	2449	2685	236	9.63	.17

		1961	1966	ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE	% CHANGE	CHANGE AS A % OF TOTAL CHANGE
CD 10	Viking	1043	1146	103	9.87	.07
CD 11	Edmonton	281027	376925	95898	34.12	73.05
	Wataskiwin	5300	6008	708	13.35	.53
	Devon	1418	1283	135-	9.52-	.10-
	Drayton Valley	3854	3352	502-	13.02-	.38-
	Fort Saskatchewan	2972	4152	1180	39.70	.89
	Leduc	2356	2856	500	21.22	.38
	St. Albert	4059	9736	5677	139.86	4.32
	Stony Plain	1311	1397	86	6.55	.06
CD 12	Bonnyville	1736	2237	501	28.85	.38
	Cold Lake	1307	1289	18-	1.37-	.01-
	Fort McMurray	1186	2614	1428	120.40	1.08
	Grand Centre	1493	1731	238	15.94	.18
	Lac La Biche	1314	1490	176	13.39	.13
	St. Paul	2823	3543	720	25.50	.54
CD 13	Athabaska	1487	1551	64	4.30	.04
	Barrhead	2286	2592	306	13.38	.23
	Redwater	1135	1041	94-	8.28	.07
	Westlock	1838	2685	847	46.08	.64
CD 15	Edson	3198	3788	590	18.44	.44
	Hinton	3529	4307	778	22.04	.59
	Whitecourt	1504	2279	1225	116.22	.93

		1961	1966	ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE	% CHANGE	CHANGE AS A % OF TOTAL CHANGE
CD 15	Grande Prairie	8352	11417	3065	36.69	2.33
	Beaverlodge	897	1083	186	20.73	.14
	Fairview	1506	1884	378	25.09	.28
	Grimshaw	1095	1376	281	25.66	.21
	High Prairie	1756	2241	485	27.61	.36
	Manning	896	1179	283	31.58	.21
	McLennan	1078	1104	26	2.41	.01
	Peace River	2543	4087	1544	60.71	1.17
	Slave Lake	468	1716	1248	266.66	.95
	Spirit River	890	1034	144	16.17	.10
	Swan Hills	643	1414	771	119.90	.58
	Valleyview	1077	1827	750	69.63	.57

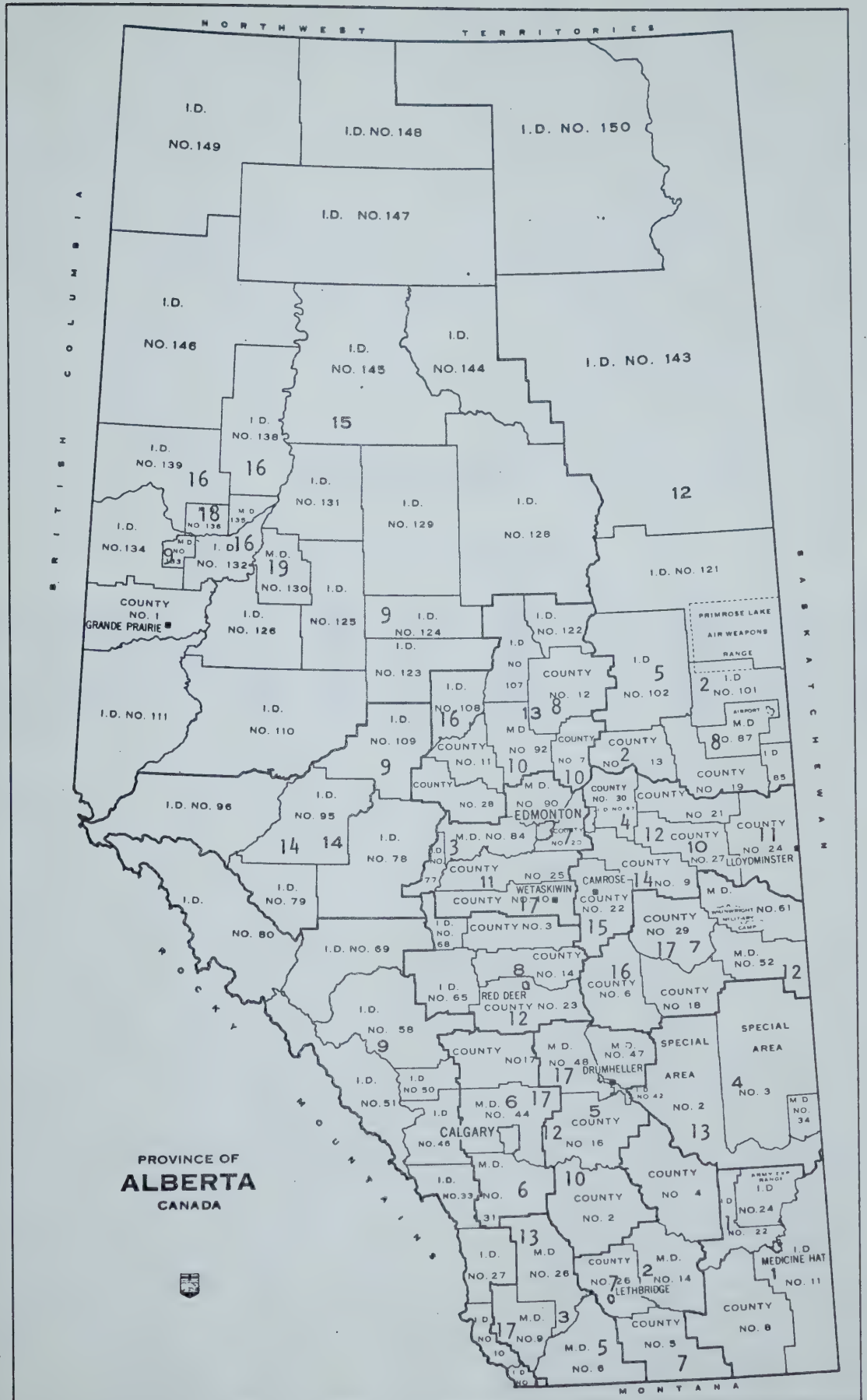

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SASKATCHEWAN
MONTANA
I.D. NO. 149
I.D. NO. 148
I.D. NO. 150
I.D. NO. 147
I.D. NO. 146
I.D. NO. 145
I.D. NO. 144
I.D. NO. 143
I.D. NO. 139
I.D. NO. 138
I.D. NO. 131
I.D. NO. 129
I.D. NO. 128
I.D. NO. 121
I.D. NO. 134
I.D. NO. 132
M.D. NO. 130
I.D. NO. 125
I.D. NO. 124
I.D. NO. 122
PRIMROSE LAKE AIR WEAPONS RANGE
COUNTY NO. 1
GRANDE PRAIRIE
I.D. NO. 126
I.D. NO. 123
I.D. NO. 107
COUNTY NO. 12
I.D. NO. 102
I.D. NO. 101
I.D. NO. 111
I.D. NO. 110
I.D. NO. 109
I.D. NO. 108
M.D. NO. 87
COUNTY NO. 11
COUNTY NO. 92
COUNTY NO. 7
COUNTY NO. 2
COUNTY NO. 13
I.D. NO. 85
I.D. NO. 96
I.D. NO. 95
COUNTY NO. 28
M.D. NO. 90
EDMONTON
COUNTY NO. 30
COUNTY NO. 19
COUNTY NO. 21
I.D. NO. 78
M.D. NO. 84
COUNTY NO. 24
LLOYDMINSTER
COUNTY NO. 27
COUNTY NO. 25
WETASKIWIN
CAMROSE
COUNTY NO. 9
I.D. NO. 79
I.D. NO. 80
COUNTY NO. 10
COUNTY NO. 22
M.D. NO. 61
COUNTY NO. 3
COUNTY NO. 29
I.D. NO. 69
M.D. NO. 52
COUNTY NO. 14
COUNTY NO. 6
I.D. NO. 65
RED DEER
COUNTY NO. 23
COUNTY NO. 18
I.D. NO. 58
SPECIAL AREA NO. 4
COUNTY NO. 17
M.D. NO. 48
M.D. NO. 47
DRUMHELLER
SPECIAL AREA NO. 2
I.D. NO. 51
I.D. NO. 50
M.D. NO. 44
CALGARY
COUNTY NO. 16
M.D. NO. 34
I.D. NO. 46
M.D. NO. 6
COUNTY NO. 4
I.D. NO. 33
I.D. NO. 24
COUNTY NO. 2
I.D. NO. 27
M.D. NO. 26
M.D. NO. 14
LETHBRIDGE
I.D. MEDICINE HAT NO. 1
I.D. NO. 11
COUNTY NO. 8
M.D. NO. 9
M.D. NO. 5
COUNTY NO. 5
M.D. NO. 6
PROVINCE OF
ALBERTA
CANADA

Table V

ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION
BY YEAR FOR ALBERTA

Population Figures - 000's

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Population 000's	1332	1369	1403	1429	1450	1463	1490	1526	1553
Plus natural increase	30	30	29	27	23	21	21	27	____
Sub total	1362	1299	1432	1456	1473	1484	1511	1553	
Less net population	1369	1403	1429	1450	1463	1490	1526	1553	____
Net migration	+7	+4	-3	-6	-10	+6	+15	+0	

Figure 11

ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION BY YEAR FOR ALBERTA

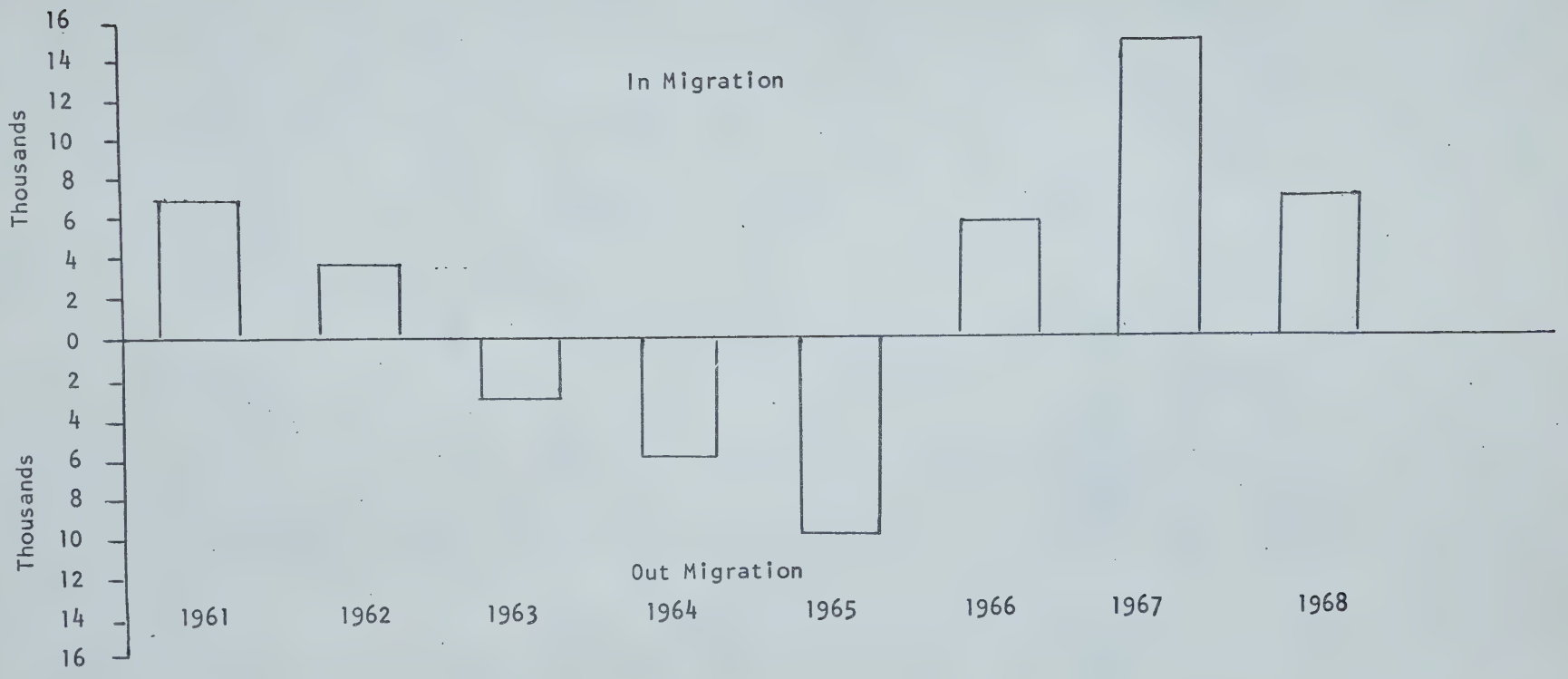


Table VI CHANGE IN LABOUR FORCE....ALBERTA 1951 - 1961

	1951	1961	ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE	% CHANGE	CHANGE AS A % OF TOTAL CHANGE
Agriculture	115024	103573	11451-	9.95-	9.02-
Forestry	1712	2784	1072	62.61	.84
Fishing and Trapping	976	839	137-	14.03-	.10-
Mines, Quarries etc	15723	17350	1627	10.34	1.28
Manufacturing	35635	42217	6582	18.47	5.18
Construction	25662	37360	11698	45.58	9.22
Transport	30310	47435	17125	56.49	13.50
Trade	46771	80096	33325	71.25	26.27
Finance, Insurance etc	7957	14695	6738	84.68	5.31
Service (Including Public Administration and Devence)	71789	132051	60262	83.94	47.50
TOTAL	351559	478400	126841	36.07	100.00

Table VII CHANGE IN LABOUR FORCE....ALBERTA 1961 - 1966*

	1961	1966	ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE	% CHANGE	CHANGE AS A % OF TOTAL CHANGE
Agriculture	103573	98196	5377-	5.19-	5.77-
Forestry	2784	3164	380	13.64	.40
Fishing and Trapping	839	779	60-	7.15-	.06-
Mines, Quarries, etc	17350	19336	1986	11.44	2.13
Manufacturing	42217	57171	14954	35.42	16.05
Construction	37360	48685	11325	30.31	12.15
Transport	47435	53022	5587	11.77	5.99
Trade	80096	101482	21386	26.70	22.95
Finance, Insurance etc	14695	17988	3293	22.40	3.53
Service	93424	130243	36819	39.41	39.52
Public Administration and Defence	38627	41480	2853	7.38	3.06
TOTAL	473400	571546	93146	19.47	100.00

* Estimated

Table VIII

PER CAPITA INCOME - PROVINCES
AND
THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

PROVINCES	TOTAL INCOME (1966) $-000-	TOTAL POPULATION (1966)	PER CAPITA INCOME
NEWFOUNDLAND	449,125	493,396	910
P.E.I.	89,465	108,535	824
NOVA SCOTIA	881,148	756,039	1,165
N.B.	671,828	616,788	1,089
QUEBEC	8,724,124	5,780,845	1,509
ONTARIO	14,334,505	6,960,870	2,060
MANITOBA	1,475,700	963,066	1,532
SASKATCHEWAN	1,340,021	955,344	1,402
ALBERTA	2,361,392	1,463,203	1,614
B.C.	3,753,316	1,873,674	2,003
YUKON	28,658	14,382	1,993
N.W.T.	34,434	28,738	1,198
OUTSIDE CANADA	105,430	-	-
CANADA	34,249,146	20,014,880	1,685

Table IX PERSONAL INCOMES, POPULATIONS AND PER CAPITA INCOME - ALBERTA - 1966

C.D.'S	TOTAL INCOME (1966) $-000-	TOTAL POPULATION (1966)	PER CAPITA INCOME
1*	17,795	13,284	1,340
2*	49,561	45,533	1,088
3	35,272	29,592	1,192
4	19,317	14,224	1,358
5	50,465	35,987	1,402
6*	49,758	38,565	1,290
7	46,871	40,833	1,148
8*	61,807	57,714	1,071
9	27,447	18,195	1,508
10	73,754	70,211	1,050
11*	60,381	99,128	609
12	37,283	50,635	736
13	36,348	44,142	823
14	26,762	20,358	1,315
15	82,130	88,344	930
ALBERTA**			1,614
CANADA**			1,685

* #1 - Exclude Med. Hat; #2 - Exclude Leth., #6 - Exclude Calgary; #8 - Exclude Red Deer; #11 - Exclude Edmonton. (Both Income and Population statistics)

** Includes major cities.

APPENDIX 11

NATIVE PEOPLE IN ALBERTA

It is estimated that there are about 60,000 people of Indian ancestry living in Alberta. There are 26,750 treaty Indians and several sources have estimated that there is an approximately equal number of Métis people. The native population in Alberta is distributed as shown on the following maps.

From limited information available on family incomes, estimated average annual income for families living on reserves and colonies in northern Alberta is $2,600. This figure should be compared with the average for Alberta, $6,295, for Canada, $6,572, and for P. E. I., $3,461. Out of this income an average of $560 per family comes from social assistance payments. In 1968-69 on Indian reserves in Alberta 240 Indians were farming an average of 177 acres; 706 ranchers owned an average of 31 cattle; 1,069 trappers earned an average $183; and 82 fishermen earned an average $634.

The problems associated with the low incomes received by native families are compounded by the relatively larger size of the families. The average size of families on reserves or Métis colonies in Alberta is 6.0 persons. For comparison the average size of Alberta families is 3.9 and for Canada families average 3.9. Among native Albertans, consequently, a lower income is supporting more people.

Housing among native people is generally overcrowded. The average number of persons per room among natives in Alberta is 0.7. On Indian reserves 19% of houses are rated by the Indian Affairs Branch as poor and another 23% are rated as fair.

The education level of native adults is given in the following table. Twenty-seven point eight percent of the native adults have no education and another 23.9% have grade four or less. In Alberta generally only 0.4% of adults have no education and another 5.9% have grade four or less.

EDUCATION LEVEL OF ADULTS IN ALBERTA[1/]

Natives and Total Population, 1961

	Natives		Total Population	
	No.	%	No.	%
None	4,013	27.8	2,766	0.4
Pre 1	4	0.0	1,001	0.1
1 - 4	3,454	23.9	44,866	5.8
5 - 7	5,683	39.3	253,959	32.7
8 - 9	957	6.6	190,916	24.6
10	170	1.2	87,995	11.3
11	101	0.7	96,307	12.4
12	38	0.3	43,479	5.6
Some U	25	0.2	31,882	4.1
U degree	6	0.0	24,067	3.1
TOTAL	14,451	100.0	777,238	100.0

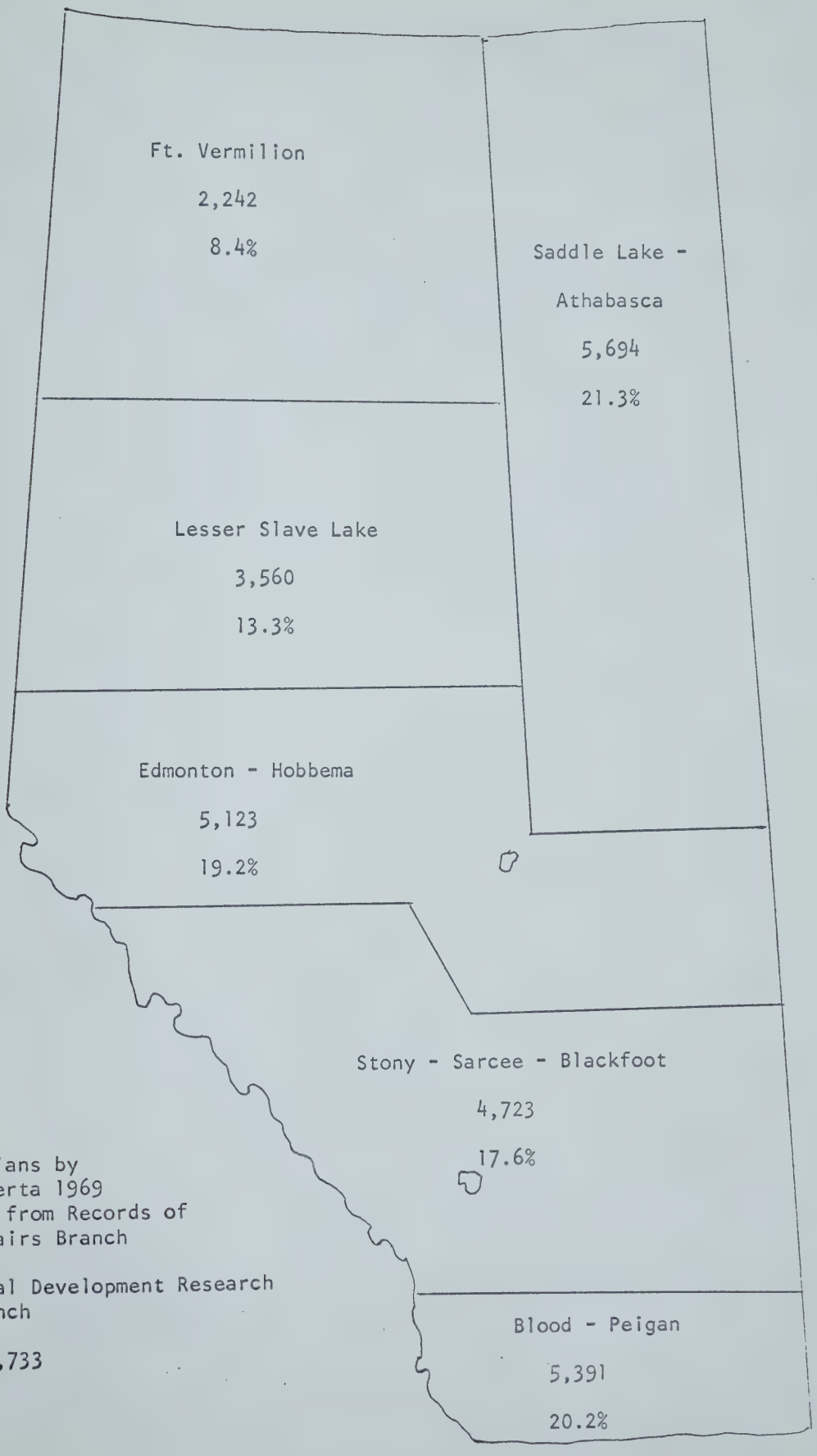
1/ Dominion Bureau of Statistics, special communication.

The physical resources among native people in Alberta are generally underdeveloped. On reserves and Métis colonies in CD 15 and CD 12 there are 273,165 acres of potential grain land, but only 27,675 acres are cultivated. For the same areas there is also potential for 5,760 cattle, but the number of cattle presently is only 1,903. Furthermore, if all the agricultural potentials on those reserves and colonies were developed, there would be only 939 minimal units ($4,000 annual income) providing income for 1,923 families. On Indian reserves in the part of Alberta south of Edmonton there are 1,021,700 acres of land (grain land and pasture) of which only 250,150 acres are under cultivation.

The present rate of increase in the population of Alberta's treaty Indians is approximately 4%. Assuming that this rate is also valid for Métis people and that it will remain approximately constant for the immediate future, there will be 116,500 Native people in Alberta by 1986. The graph on the following page shows the trend.

Pragram 3

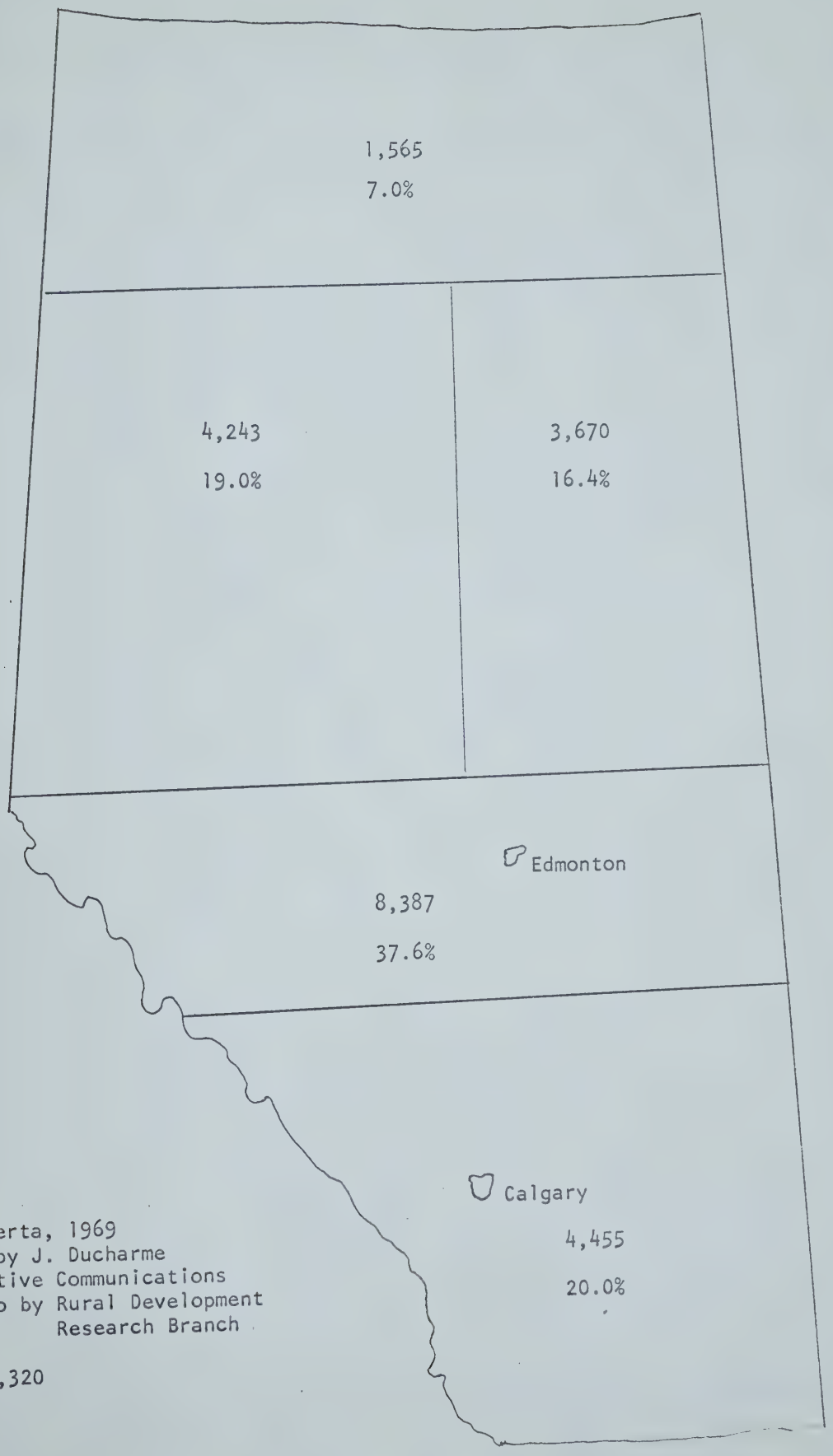
1. Educational programs will be most important. Many adults need academic upgrading and most need either professional or vocational training.
2. Resources on native lands must be developed where economically feasible.
3. The labour force among native people must be given an opportunity for employment. The availability of labour should be offered as an incentive industrial development among native populations.
4. Housing will need to be strengthened. The centralization of housing on Indian reserves and Metis colonies, implemented by the native people according to their preferences, will allow the economic installation of facilities such as sewer and water and electricity.



Treaty Indians by
Agency Alberta 1969
Abstracted from Records of
Indian Affairs Branch

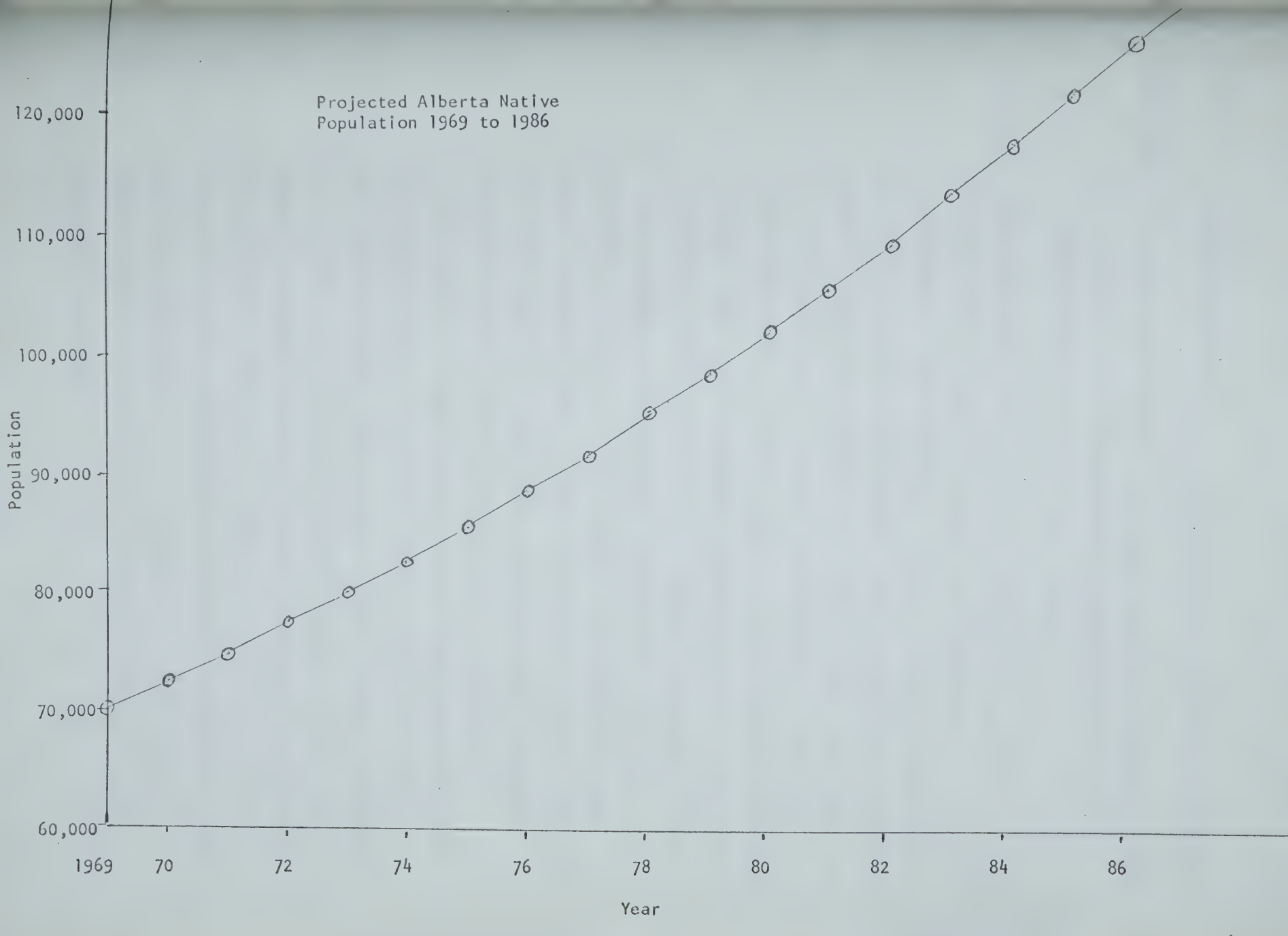
Map by Rural Development Research
Branch

Total: 26,733



Métis, Alberta, 1969
Estimated by J. Ducharme
Alberta Native Communications Society Map by Rural Development Research Branch

Total: 22,320


Projected Alberta Native
Population 1969 to 1986
120,000
110,000
100,000
90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000
Population
1969
70
72
74
76
78
80
82
84
86
Year

TOPIC: FUTURE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES:
1. To provide an instrument for integrated physical resource development.
2. To provide a vehicle for sustained optimum productivity of the physical resources to meet future demands.

SITUATION: Federal-provincial policies in the area of renewable physical resources have, for various reasons in the past, been fragmented, at both levels of government. This fragmentation, during a period of industrialization and rural depopulation with subsequent urban population increases, has tended to obscure the ecological relationships between land, water, and the environments flora and fauna. This has created a policy and program climate of duplication, competition, confusion and inefficiency. Recently, Alberta has reviewed this situation, and has provided a central coordinating body which studies and recommends on all areas that relate to the renewable physical resources (Alberta's Conservation and Utilization Committee). Alberta desires to work with a comparable body at the Federal level, in order to overcome the difficulties of dealing with a myriad of Federal agencies which directly or indirectly influence renewable physical resource policy and programs.

Although the provinces have the constitutional responsibility for the administration of the physical resources, joint participation of both levels may lead to the development of goals and plans compatible to the province and the nation. Cost-sharing could eventually be phased into program development reflecting the implicit jurisdictional responsibility of each partner. This would require a concise definition of responsibilities of all Federal agencies having jurisdiction. This cannot be accomplished until the province has a contact with the Federal government comparable to the Province's Conservation and Utilization Committee.

PROPOSAL: Since sound physical resource policy must withstand the ecological inter-relationships through time and be acceptable and defensible to all segments of the population, within the parameters of environmental constraints, integrated policy and program development requires a modification of extreme demands to ensure sustained optimum productivity. It is therefore recommended:

1) That broad resource based proposals be submitted to the Federal government, which would describe the target goals and geographic or fiscal limits of application and responsibility for renewable physical resource development, for such periods as shall be mutually agreed upon.

2) That upon negotiation and ratification by the Federal government of the proposal submission, subsequent sub-unit or project approval be restricted to the province.

The inherent difficulties of separating regional development from general economic growth, especially where low incomes may be a result of marginal resource potential, arerecognized. It is, therefore, recommended:

1) That proposal submissions within each resource base sector be recognized and approved on their overall economic and social merits.

2) That local disparities be recognized and corrective action be taken by appropriate measures not by special status or prior agreement.

3) That the adjustment of under-employed physical resources be recognized and that proposals reflect this adjustment.

4) That the relationship of supply and demand at a national level be recognized, and that proposals reflect national realities and comparative advantages of production viewed over a long term.

5) That the Federal and Provincial governments share equally all costs of administration, and development. In addition that the Federal Government continue to reimburse the full cost to completion of the Canada Land Inventory programs and other programs of research leading to physical resources development.

The definition of goals and the establishment of target dates is the responsibility of both government levels and all concerned in the area of total resource development and must be approved by the Alberta Executive Council.

FISCAL ARRANGEMENTS:

The reasons for and merits of cost-sharing can be summarized as:

1) Cost-sharing can stimulate activities which are of nation-wide interest, without imposing excessive restrictions on local authorities.
2) Optimum expenditure levels and tax structures which are equitable from the standpoint of the nation as a whole, can be attained.
3) It facilitates development of uniform policy objectives and development standards throughout the nation.
4) It provides access to increased revenue for the financing of additional developments.

It is suggested that cost-sharing be regarded as an interim measure which could subsequently be replaced by clearly defined jurisdictional responsibilities and obligations and subsequent tax adjustments which would reflect the magnitude of the obligations. The area of tax adjustment would require continuous review in order that goal achievement could be constantly evaluated.

APPENDIX A

A. Renewable Physical Resource Research Proposals

In order to ensure an integrated approach to resource development, the prerequisite research must be integrated. The following are recommended and listed by sector:

1. Land Resources:
   (a) Soils surveys for interpretative soil classification and multiple use.
   (b) Soil surveys for irrigation classification inventories and development.
   (c) Agricultural soil capabilities leading to agricultural land use zoning.
   (d) Range and forested land forage surveys.
   (e) Biophysical classification of wildlands.
   (f) Farm adjustment and consolidation.
      (i) physical
      (ii) socio-economic
      (iii) planning
   (g) Feasibility studies of abandoned mine site reclamation.

2. Forest Resources:
   (a) Forest soil capabilities leading to permanent forest land use zoning.
   (b) Forest site improvement research.

3. Water Resources:
   (a) Major watershed total development studies.
      (i) physical
      (ii) socio-economic
      (iii) planning
   (b) Shallow groundwater research.
   (c) Applied irrigation technology research.
   (d) Water pollution research relative to agriculture and recreation development.

4. Fish and Wildlife:
   (a) Fish and wildlife habitat research.
   (b) Fish and wildlife land capability studies leading to wildlife land use zoning.

5. Recreation:
   (a) Recreation land capability study leading to recreation land use zoning.
   (b) Recreation facility study.
   (c) Recreation demand study.

6. Transportation:
   (a) Road studies in developing areas.

7. General:
   (a) Resource data system research
   (b) Integrated research on the interrelationships of rural property tax of land and buildings, public rental rates on resources, license and fee structure, governmental policies and their total effects on resource use and development.
   (c) Regional planning research for physical resource development.

B. Renewable Physical Resource Planning Proposals

In some instances planning is viewed as an extension of the initial research, in other instances as a prerequisite stage to program implementation and project development. For this reason it will not be dealt with separately although it would be provided for either in research or development.

C. Renewable Physical Resource Development Proposals

1. Land Resources:
   (a) Consideration for development of public grazing lands
      - grazing leases
      - grazing associations
      - grazing reserves
   (b) Assistance to conservation and development of agricultural lands by guiding land clearing, breaking, draining or land levelling on patented and public lands with interest free, deferred repayment loans to qualified farmers.

(c) Purchase of patented, tax recovery and public lands under disposition leading to title for purposes of alternate land use. This would include purchases for various related resource development projects, and resource protection projects, farm adjustment and consolidation and assembly for future development purposes or for the preservation of unique sites.

(d) Reclamation of agricultural lands by mechanical soil conservation practises, cultural soil conservation practises such as establishing of shelterbelts, seeding of forage to eroded, depleted and weed infested lands.

(e) Land conservation through the annual rental of lands or compensation to the owner in order to control the use of the lands for alternate uses such as erosion control, wildlife habitat development, etc.

(f) Reclamation of derelict lands and abandoned mineral extraction sites for anesthetic reasons, control of noxious vegetation, and reduction of safety hazards.

2. Forest Resources:

(a) Land reclamation and erosion control in forested areas and the restoration of abandoned farm sites.

(b) The improvement and establishment of forest vegetation on burned over, cut over and eroded forest lands and farm woodlots.

(c) Tree nursery production costs for all trees required for forest stand improvement, conservation shelterbelts or wildlife habitat improvement programs.

3. Water Resources:

(a) Water control development projects for watershed diversion or municipal and agricultural development. This would include all facets of drainage, erosion control, flood control, recreation, etc.

(b) Rehabilitation or irrigation projects.

(c) Municipal, agricultural and domestic water development projects.

(d) Pollution abatement and reclamation control projects.

4. Fish and Wildlife:

(a) Wildlife habitat development.

(b) Fish habitat development - impoundments, restocking, etc.

(c) Game birds and fish hatchery propagation costs for all game and fish required for related programs.

(d) Development of bird sanctuaries and natural areas.

5. Recreation:

(a) Development of provincial, municipal parks throughout the entire province.

(b) Preservation and development of historical sites unique to Canada.

(c) Preservation and development of natural attractions unique to Canada.

(d) Development of highway campsites on all numbered highways within the province.

6. Transportation:

(a) Assistance for all weather road construction:

- access roads to resources and resource development projects
- access to provincial and municipal parks
- access to isolated communities.

(b) Assistance for construction of all weather community marketing roads.

(c) Assistance for construction of air strips for resource access, resource protection, and improved communications with isolated communities throughout Alberta.

CONCLUSION:

The Committee suggests that these proposals spell out in broad perspective the extent of cost-sharing proposals for resource development. The proposals require refinement prior to assignments of estimated expenditures or priorities which will be submitted at later dates as these refinements and projections are made.

APPENDIX B

What is typical of Western Canada with regard to favourable prospects for the future, is true in even greater degree for Alberta. Although her past indicates the heavy reliance on agriculture and to a lesser degree the other primary industries as the main area of development, her economy is rapidly expanding, diversifying, and stabilizing. The transition from an agriculturally to an industrially based economy has been strengthened and hurried by the petroleum industry--Alberta accounted for 63% of all crude oil produced in Canada in 1965, and 93% of the country's total output of propane, butane, and pentanes plus.

Although Alberta still places heavy reliance on agriculture (the Alberta index of volume of agriculture production of 194.1 in 1965 was the highest for all provinces), her manufacturing has been expanding rapidly during the post war period. From 1946 to 1966 the net value of manufactured production increased 628% and gross value increased over 500%. But manufacturing still remains small relative to the other established areas of Canada. In 1964, Ontario and Quebec together accounted for 81.3% of the value added by manufacturing in Canada; the Prairie Provinces together accounted for only 6.7%, less than B.C.'s 8.4%. None of Alberta's cities place in the top seven metropolitan areas, ranked by the value of their shipments of goods of own manufacture. In Alberta in 1966, mining production accounted for approximately 1/3 of the total net value of production, while the agricultural, construction, and manufacturing industries each produced approximately 1/5.

However, the first stage in the sequence of developing and proving markets by large scale imports from other areas, then of assembling components as a stage of local manufacturing, and finally of completely fabricating locally, is well established in Alberta. In order to continue and increase the pace of this development it is absolutely necessary to put to sustained optimum use these renewable physical and energy resources that are essential to industrial growth.

Federal-Provincial policies in the area of renewable physical resources have, for various reasons in the past, been fragmented both at the Federal and Provincial levels of government. This had tended to obscure the relationships between land, forest, water, fish and wildlife, and to create a climate of confusion, competition and inefficiency. In recent years, Alberta has reviewed her situation and has provided a central co-ordinating body which studies and recommends on all areas that relate to renewable physical resources. In turn,

Alberta desires to be able to work with a comparable body representing the Federal government, for it has in the past been difficult to deal with the myriad of Federal agencies and personnel who directly or indirectly influence renewable physical resource development. For example, in 1967, there were up to ten federal departments[1] whose activities impinged fairly directly on renewable resource development and use, as well as the National Research Council, the National Energy Board, up to 14 various crown corporations, credit agencies, advisory committees and boards, and quasi-government organizations, and there existed at least 20 major items of federal legislation relating to renewable resources.

Joint participation by Federal and Provincial authorities over an extended period can bring about joint and intensive planning, and cost-sharing could eventually be replaced by each government carrying out its efforts with increased inputs, with increased efficiency, and within its own jurisdiction. One of the prime reasons for joint participation shall be the clear definition of the respective jurisdictions, and the commencement of integrated planning. This cannot occur until the province has a contact with the Federal government comparable to the Province's Conservation and Utilization Committee.

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[1] Canada Year Book, 1967

FACILITIES FOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This write-up is limiting itself to physical resource development other than land and water and development of service facilities. It is suggested that the following need to be improved or developed in order to develop the human resources of Northern Alberta.

1. Communications

   (a) Telephones are presently not located in all centres -- at least pay phones need to be in all centres immediately with private lines during the next five to ten years.

   (b) Television and radio network needs to be developed for complete coverage.

   (c) More face to face communication with communities is needed.

   (d) More complete press coverage is required.

2. Transportation

   (a) Primary Highways

   1,870 miles of first class highways and 7,000 miles of secondary roads should be built during the next five years in Northern Alberta.

   (b) Some railroad construction will be required to provide transportation facilities for resource development.

   (c) Improvement to existing air fields, and building of new ones in order to give complete air transportation to all communities.

3. Housing

Improvements to existing dwellings and new houses are required throughout the north. Alberta Housing Corporation estimated that 52,832 new family units are required in Alberta for each year of the next ten. They anticipate that one-tenth of these, or 5,283 in each year for the next ten years, will be required north of the line running from east to west across the province through Edmonton.

4. Credit and/or Financing

Credit or financial assistance will be required for each of the following -

(a) Industrial development

(b) Development of tourism facilities

(c) Schools

(d) Hospitals

(e) Libraries

(f) Housing

(g) Communications

(h) Roads

(i) Training and up-grading costs

(j) Other facilities

5. Governmental Services

It is anticipated that most governmental services will need to be increased in Northern Alberta. Examples are -

(a) More Regional Resource Co-ordinators and staff to co-ordinate all government services.

(b) Agricultural improvement (more D.A.s and D.H.E.s)

(c) Support counsellors and guidance programs for training and retraining

(d) Complete facilities for health services

(e) More government services for youth, e.g. 4-H clubs, etc.

(f) More recreational development programs.

(g) Improvement for fish and wildlife

(h) Improvement for forestry

6. Oil, Gas and Minerals

Wherever and as much as possible, the oil, gas, and mineral industries should be encouraged in the northern part of the province.

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